THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1149.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1803. [VOLUME XVIII.

JAMES FISHER,

Is just receiving from New-York and Philadephia,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

IN HIS LINE—VIZ.

China coffee & tea cups,
Dining setts of 179 ps.
A few six quart bowls,
Gunpowder tea in canisters of 3lb. &c.
Boxes of 8½lb. also by the single lb.
Young hyson of the first quality,
Pepper and allspice in bags from 10 to 100 lb.
Ginger, ground & race,
Copperas, allum, brimstone and madder, in small kegs,
Patent shot, from 3 to 10,
Fresh cloves, nutmegs, mace, cinamon, &c.
Citron,
Vase lamps, with brass mountiug,
Turkey cotton yarn,
Liquor cases with gilt & ground stoppers,
Best Spanish indigo,
Cut decanters, wine glasses, tumblers & salts,
Plain quart, pint, & half pint decanters,
Green coffee in hhds. & barrels,
Loaf and brown sugar in do.
Chocolate of Caldwell, Frasure & Co. manufacture,
English mustard in small boxes of 6 doz.
Scotch barley in kegs,
Merry Andrew & Henry the 8th playing cards.
Port, Sherry, Malaga, Teneriffe and Lisbon wines.

Also—a few half pipes of genuine Madeira, warranted four years old. Writing and wrapping paper.—A few bales of white Ticlenburgs, with a number of other articles which will be sold on the lowest terms for *Cash, Country Produce*, or good acceptance in town, at 60 days.

Richmond, September 23, 1803.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at T. NICOLSON'S *Printing-Office*,
The Good Old Virginia

ALMANAC,

For the Year 1804.

Containing a variety of useful and entertaining matter.

Sept. 28th, 1803.

LAND FOR SALE.

Conformably to a decree of the County Court of Henrico, will be sold on the first Monday in November next, at the Court-House of the said county, for ready money,

THIRTY three and an half acres of land, the property of Frederick Clarke, or so much thereof as will satisfy a debt of eleven pounds, eleven shillings and nine pence, with interest, costs and expences due from said Clark to Richard Adams, dec.

The Commissioners.

NOTICE.

I forewarn any person from trading for papers of the following description, to wit, a BOND given by me to George Adams and Samuel French, surviving partners of George Adams & Co. for £10 17 8¼ on the 24th January, 1801, with a credit thereon of £6 15 6 netered 6th June, 1801; also my Assumsit of £19 to Samuel French, dated 6th December, 1801, in favor of John Curtis. The above papers are in the hands of William French, administrator of Samuel French, dec. and I have accounts against said decedent to the amount or thereabout, and mean not to pay until a settlement takes place between the administrator of said decedent and myself. DAVID RICE.

Pittsylvania, Sept. 28th, 1803.

Discourse on the moral and intellectual perfectibility of Man.

ON Sunday the 16th inst. J. OGILVIE will deliver in the Capitol, at half after four o'clock in the afternoon, a DISCOURSE ON THE MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL PERFECTIBILITY OF MAN.

N. B. No charge will be made for the admission of occasional Visitors.

ANY person disposed to sell a Share in the LIBRARY COMPANY, may find a purchaser by applying at this Office.

FOR SALE,

At the Tannery, between the Armoury and Rutherfoord's Mills, a large quantity of

SOLE LEATHER,

Of the first Quality.

George Beatty & Co.

October 8. 6t.

JOHN LESSLIE,

Has just received from London and Bristol,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Cut Glass,

In Table Setts, &c. &c. and an ample supply of

COPPER,

Raised Bottoms and Sheets—which, with his usual ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or Acceptances payable here at 60 or 90 days.

Richmond, Oct. 7, 1803.

HAY-MARKET GARDEN.

THE Proprietor of the Hay-Market Garden respectfully informs the citizens of Richmond, Manchester and the Public generally, that having Musicians sufficient for MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS, he proposes on To-morrow Evening, Thursday, 13th inst. to commence with such performances on the ORGAN, GRAND PIANO FORTE, and other instrument, with *Songs, Accompanyments, &c.* as he doubts not will be highly pleasing. According to the success of the undertaking they will be repeated once or twice a week during the winter season. Those entertainments being intended to comport with the original design of the institution of this place of amusement will be conducted with that order and decorum which he flatters himself will meet the approbation of such as chuse to patronize such entertainments, the particulars of which will be regularly expressed in the bills of the respective days. The avenues to the Music Room will be well lighted, and the streets repaired and made safe for carriages. Tickets will not exceed 4/6 for the upper, and 3/ for lower seats, and half price for children.

Good encouragement will be given to approved Vocal or Instrumental Performers, Comedians or other entertaining performers.

☞ This Garden being completed as to buildings, in which is erected an excellent Circus for equestrian performances, which may be easily converted into a Theatre—together with elevated galleries, booths, arbors, five-battery, shuffle boards, ten pin allies, riding machines, with an ice house, &c. &c. may be rented for one or more years; to a person qualified to keep such a place a preference will be given.

Hay-Market, Oct. 12th, 1803.

TO RENT,

THE middle tenement in the large four story Brick house nearly opposite the Post-Office, which was last occupied by Edmund W. Rootes—For terms apply to BEN. JAMES HARRIS, or THOMAS HARRIS.

Richmond, October 7, 1803.

☞ The Lectures in the College of William and Mary will commence, as usual, on the 3d Monday in October.

GENERAL PICHEGRU.

In 1789, General Pichegru was only a serjeant of the artillery; but his great talents were so well known, that the Royalists wished him to emigrate, and the Democrats promoted him, as an encouragement to serve the cause of the Revolution.

General Pichegru believed, with many others, that the post of honor was the post of danger; and that the post of danger for all loyal men, was where loyalty was proscribed, and honor and virtue butchered, or sent to the scaffold; that those were his sentiments in 1787, the whole conduct of his life proves.

When other revolutionary generals, as a Jourdan, a Liebeau, and an Auselm, by one step from common soldiers, by intrigues, or bloody transactions, were nominated generals, Pichegru's modesty caused him to be promoted by degrees, and seniority; and if chance had not shown the value of his abilities, and necessity and danger urged usurped power to employ them, he would have probably remained amongst the nameless thousands, who have fought or died for a cause they detested.

In the autumn, 1793, General Wurmser forced the lines of Wiessemburgh; a short time before, Valenciennes and Conde had surrendered to the English and Austrians, and *were taken possession of in the name of the Emperor of Germany*; and the promise of the Prince of Coburg to Dumourier, to establish a King of France, was laid aside; this impolitic conduct, determined all true and loyal Frenchmen, sooner to join the colours of rebellion, than to suffer their country to be invaded, and conquered by foreigners.

The deputies of the national convention, then at Strasburgh, were organizing an army under the command of General Hoche, to oppose General Wurmser.—Hoche had then more presumption than ability; more the courage of a soldier, than the talents of a general; but he was generous enough to acknowledge, that he owed to Pichegru the organization of his army, and its success in retaking the lines of Weissemburg, and driving the enemy to the other side of the Rhine. Some time after, general Pichegru was appointed general-in-chief of the army of the north.

Of Pichegru's predecessors in this dangerous situation, within nine months, one had been outlawed, and deserted; one killed on the field of battle; and two were guillotined. The officers of this army were ignorant, undisciplined, without talents, and without spirit; and the soldiers worse than the officers, frequenters of clubs, denouncers, and informers against their commanders, whom, from principles of equality, they hated; and, from experience mistrusted.

How much depends upon the choice of a superior chief is evident, when with such an army, Pichegru, in three months, retook what the enemy, even affisted by treason, had occupied upwards of twelve months in conquering; and in three months more, he added Holland to the other conquests of France.

Under revolutionary governments, founded upon crime and corruption, it is as unsafe to be virtuous and incorruptible, as under regular and moral governments it is dishonorable to be vicious, and degrading to be corrupt. When Pichegru refused to share the plunder of Holland with the deputies of the national convention, and even declined an annuity offered to him by the States General, he was suspected by the regicides Rewbel Sieyes, as a royalist; and by the committee of rebels, called the Committee of Public Safety, as an enemy to the republic.

As tyrants are enemies of all mankind, so they suspect all mankind to be their's; all tyrants are suspicious; revolutionary tyrants suspect even their own shadows: Pichegru was therefore removed in disgrace from the army of Holland.

During the first seven months in '94, Pichegru marched between victory and the guillotine; ten victories could not have saved him from perishing on the scaffold, had he met with one defeat. After the death of Robespierre, until he left the command of his victorious army, he had no other choice left, but to dishonor his victories by crimes and plunders, or to expose himself to be degraded by plunderers and criminals. Pichegru chose the latter.

The grenadier-general, Jourdan, had in the summer, 1795, advanced into Germany, as a fool, and, in the autumn, retreated as an ignorant coward. The Directory, which had now succeeded the Committee of Public Safety, applied again to Pichegru to assemble and organize the dispersed, defeated and discouraged remnant of Jourdan's army. Pichegru took the command on the Rhine, but even the talents of a Pichegru could not effect impossibilities; and the siege of Mentz was raised; Manheim was captured by the Austrians, and Pichegru, some time after, finding all his labours rewarded with mistrust, ingratitude, and calumny, resigned his command in disgust, and retired to live upon a small farm near Besancon, the only fortune of the saviour of his country, and the conqueror of Brabant, Flanders and Holland.

In 1797, Pichegru was chosen one of the representatives of the people of the Council of Five Hundred, and was by his comrades called to the chair as its first President; his abilities were envied by one part of the Directory, and his moderation suspected by another; his modesty was called a secret ambition, his prudence a concealed vanity; his loyalty, hypocrisy, and his popularity, conspiracy; and after these liberal suppositions, he was, on the 4th of September, 1797, condemned, *without a trial*, to be transported to Cayenne.

In 1796, when Bonaparte was promoted to the command of the army of the Alps; this army, as well as the army commanded by Moreau, on the Rhine, consisted chiefly of officers instructed, and soldiers disciplined by Pichegru; that such an army, accustomed to success and elevated by victory, should defeat the dispirited, divided and betrayed Austrians and Sardinians, was not surprising; but that the general, to whom all those advantages might be ascribed, should experience from the base jealousy of the base mind of the base Bonaparte, envy, hatred, and persecution, instead of praise, amity, and gratitude, is surprising even in the abominable annals of the French rebellion. Bonaparte's *extorted addresses* from his very army, and his *forged accusations* against Pichegru were the only motives the infamous Barras and his accomplices descended to publish in vindication of this their revolutionary crime; Bonaparte's forgery was intended as a justification of Barras's guilt in sending his rival Pichegru to exile and death, from which he escaped, as is well known, in a most miraculous manner.

Notwithstanding what Bonaparte has done to injure Pichegru and to undermine his reputation, he is yet regretted and beloved by the French army, and esteemed by the French nation as the *only* republican general who has not sullied his victories either with rapine or murder, by plunder or proscriptions. These are unpardonable crimes in the opinion of the guilty Corsican, who fears the unfortunate Pichegru in exile, more than the fortunate Moreau in affluence, and in the neighbourhood of his usurped throne; because Bonaparte knows, that esteem founded on merit, is more to be apprehended than fortune founded upon chance; he knows that even the *pure* Moreau has once dishonored himself by falsely denouncing his friend and benefactor Pichegru, to whom he is indebted for his first military instruction and promotion.

Whilst, in 1794, Pichegru commanded the army of the north, the national convention ordered no quarter to be given to Englishmen; at the risk of his own life, Pichegru spared the lives of Britons; the murder of the Turkish prisoners at Jaffa, in 1799, tells the world how Bonaparte, would have acted with Englishmen in 1794.

All the conquests of Pichegru did not cost the lives of so many Frenchmen as Bonaparte's two battles of Lodi and of Arcole. Pichegru was the father and friend of his soldiers; Bonaparte is their oppressor, destroyer and poisoner; Pichegru was more careful of the life of the life of a soldier than of his own; Bonaparte willingly sacrafices all the soldiers of France to advance his outrageous ambition: Pichegru served his countrymen from the love of his country; the Corsican Bonaparte has served France to be enabled to enslave Frenchmen; Pichegru owed his promotion to his merit; Bonaparte to his own crimes and to the intrigues of Barras: to the victories of Pichegru France is indebted for Brabant, Flanders and the New Provinces on this side of the Rhine; to Bonaparte, or rather to his intrigues and breach of treaties, France owes Piedmont and *nothing* but Piedmont: poverty and proscription are the rewards of the Great Nation for Pichegru's virtue and services; with an usurped throne and an unlimited power has Bonaparte recompenced himself, his plots and crimes, at the expence of the honor and freedom of the Great Nation: to all good and virtuous men however, the honorable exile of Pichegru is preferable to the guilty usurpation of Bonaparte. In few words, between Pichegru and Bonaparte every thing is opposite; nothing is common between them; the distance is as great as between virtue and vice.

Bonaparte accuses Pichegru of having carried arms against his own country; when Pichegru has not even carried arms against *the foreigner* tyranizing over his countrymen; Bonaparte says, Pichegru is a royalist; *Pichegru loves his country and mankind, and wishes therefore rather for a monarchy under a legal Sovereign, than a monarchical republic, and republican tyranny under a Corsican Usurper.*

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

IF I may judge from the tenor of his Roman history, his Miscellaneous works, and his Parliamentary conduct, the politics of Edward Gibbon were wise, orthodox, and perfectly to my taste. In his letters to Lord Sheffield he often takes occasion to reprobate the revolution in France; he always speaks with just pride of the blessings of English freedom, and he execrates, with the utmost bitterness of phrase, that infamous device of knaves, a *democracy*.

"Should you admire the national assembly, we shall have many an altercation, for I am as high an aristocrat as Burke himself, and he has truly observed, that it is impossible to debate with temper on the subject of that *cursed* revolution.

"If you do not resist the *spirit of innovation*, on the first attempt, you are lost. You will be driven

on one step to another; from principles, just in theory, to consequences most pernicious in practice. Do not suffer yourselves to be lulled into a false security; remember the proud fabric of the French monarchy. It stood founded, as it might seem, on the triple aristocracy of the church, the nobility, and the parliaments. They are now crumbled into dust; they are vanished from the earth. If this *tremendous warning* has no effect on the men of property in England; if it does not *open every eye*, and *raise every arm*, you will deserve your fate.

"The last revolution of Paris appears to have convinced almost every body of the fatal consequences of democratical principles, which lead by a path of flowers into the abyss of Hell.

"If England, with the experience of her happiness, and French calamities, should now be seduced to eat the apple of false freedom, we should, indeed, deserve to be driven from the paradise which we enjoy.

"Even as a citizen of the world, I wish the stability and happiness of England, the sole great refuge of mankind, against the opposite mischiefs of despotism and democracy.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM LONDON PAPERS BY THE MARYLAND, ARRIVED AT NEW-YORK.

LONDON, Augnst 26.

The celebrated Georges, with other French Emigrants, have lately left London, no doubt upon some secret expedition.

A private letter from Paris of the 18th inst. states the following intelligence:—

"It is now understood, in the best informed circles, that the First Consul, before his departure to execute his grand project and his plans of campaign, exercised the two principal privileges granted to him by a Senatus Consultum. By the first, he will pass an amnesty in favour of all criminal's in custody, except those confined for conspiring against the State, for murder and coinage; and that by the second he will deposit with the Senate the nomination of his successor."

AUGUST, 27.

Some of the late Consular measures in Holland having occasioned a remonstrance on the part of the Dutch, delivered, however, with all that humility which a sense of their hopeless situation could inspire, in which the inevitable ruin that would come upon their commerce, by the adoption of the measures was forcibly pointed out, the First Consul, from hasty words to more hasty, at last declared, in a fit of rage, that he would destroy the basis on which such mercenary arguments were founded, by annihilating the trade of Holland so effectually, that they should not have a single ship of any kind left to them.

It appears by letters from Vienna, that Campaign, the French Ambassador, is immediately to be recalled. There is no reason to think that Bonaparte has been dissatisfied with the services of this Minister. His recal is designed to afford him an opportunity of more distinguished services to the Great Nation at this interesting moment. Citizen Champagny was useful at the Court of Vienna; but it is supposed that his advice would be still more profitable in another department.—He is therefore to be invested with a naval appointment, and is to furnish his proportion of assistance in digesting the plan of invasion. If we may judge from what is known of the state of French preparation for a descent, some charges of Ministry would certainly be highly expedient.

AUGUST, 30.

A French messenger, or perhaps rather a Messenger through France, arrived on Sunday morning or yesterday morning. Letters have been received from France, but chiefly, we believe, from the towns on that coast, and in the neighbourhood of Calais. They contain no news of any consequence. No Paris Journals came over. The story about a change at Paris is evidently groundless. It is said, however, that letters from Captain Hotham repeat his having received intelligence that the labours of boat-building and of equipping two sail of the line in Holland, had been countermanded by orders from the Batavian government. The reason of this is said to be, that they are in want of suitable materials. We do not however, vouch for the truth of the statement.

The Funds were yesterday rather better, which might be accounted for without any political rumour or speculation, as there were large purchases from the Court of Chancery, &c.

Recent dispatches have been received from Madrid, but it is not known what decision that Cabinet have come to respecting the present war. There can be no doubt of the inclination of Spain to remain at peace, if Bonaparte will permit her.

In a Hull paper, which was received yesterday, the following whimsical account of a marriage is given:

"On the 14th inst. Thomas Freeman, formerly of Leeds, but now of Wakefield, aged seventy, to Sarah Preston, aged eighty-four. An amour has subsisted betwixt this tender pair for seventeen years, and though about two years ago the rogue Cupid in one of his frolics had dashed the cup of bliss from their lips, yet all subduing love prevailed, and a few days previous to the marriage, Venus eloping from the workhouse, flew with rapture to the arms of her conquering Adonis, and implored Hymen to unite their future destinies. Even the Gods cannot resist the fair. The petition was granted.

AUGUST, 31.

We are still without any news from the Continent by the public journals. Some of the private letters from France however state that symptoms of strong fear and suspicion, on the part of the Government, have begun to shew themselves. The intention, real or imputed, of erecting the Royal Standard in France, must have excited the jealousy of Bonaparte in no common degree against all those who ever were connected avowedly, or who are suspected of being attached by principle to the House of Bourbon. What a distressing state then must be that of the emigrants who have returned under the First Consul's Amnesty? It is mentioned accordingly in the letters to which we allude, that many of the returned Emigrants have been arrested, and that those who are not imprisoned are placed under the most irksome servillance. Indeed there can be little doubt that Bonaparte will consider these men as in some degree hostages for the conduct of the Royal Family. He knows full well, that they cannot be attached from principle to the Corsican line. He knows full well, that though they submit to his power, they do not respect its origin, and do not wish its permanent establishment. It cannot be expected, that as Royalists they should respect the idea, at once to them anti-monarchical as well as anti-republican, of his nominating his successor, and what has been so often ridiculed as the height of monarchical absurdity, transferring them and their country, like a herd of cattle, as a legacy to a favourite. In the utmost delirium of his fortune, he could not have hoped for this. Must he not distrust then the men who attended the House of Bourbon for so many years of adversity, and who only left it from a weariness of exile—from a disgust of dependence in a foreign land—and, from a wish to be Frenchmen once again, even under the sceptre of a Corsican. They can scarce give any pledge to satisfy the distrust of the master they serve, precisely because it is not natural that they should serve him from affection, or obey him from necessity. It is much to be feared therefore, that many of them will be placed in the most disagreeable situation. We do not blame them for returning to France under very hard terms and worse prospects. It is difficult to define the extent of the fidelity they owe the man, whom circumstances have placed at the head of affairs. They must however, constantly be the objects of suspicion to the "united Tyrant." If they have influence with their fellow subjects, if they are supposed capable of giving the impulse to any opinion unfavourable to the existing power, then they must be doubly obnoxious to the King de facto under whom they live, and as they are protected by no constitutional bulwarks, no legal privileges, their case is the more deplorable.

It is certain that the French Government is extremely vigilant to prevent any of the former leaders of the Vendeans carrying on any intercourse with their old partizans. There is a report which we hope is not true, that some of them have been taken prisoners. They ought to be extremely cautious. Amidst all these alarms however, Bonaparte will find it difficult to spare a disposable force for the Invasion of England. That he has such a force, without weakening points which he is now more than ever obliged to guard, we are very much inclined to doubt. The number of his troops is grossly exaggerated. In the mean time this country has only to preserve a vigorous, elevated, and menacing posture, to convince Bonaparte that he has no chance of bringing the War to a conclusion by a desperate coup de main, or even of making any impression likely to give him any preponderance in Negociation. He may therefore seriously encourage the Mediation of Foreign Powers, to extricate him from a most awkward dilemma.

There was a report yesterday that the Dutch had positively refused to co-operate with the French in the preparations for the invasion of this country. This we do not believe, because, however, reluctant the Dutch are to assist the French, they dare not at present express a feeling that would only draw down upon them some new act of violence and oppression.

According to a private letter from Paris, dated the 20th inst. a great number of Albanians, and of Greeks have been observed in that city, and are known to be in the pay of Government. Not a day passes but some of them set out on secret destinations.—Much is said respecting a plan of disembarking troops, which Government has decided on, and fond hopes are entertained that as soon as the French troops make their appearance in Albania and the Morea, those countries which are supposed to be French at heart, will rise into rebellion. It is even pretended that for a long time past measures have been taken to organize a Greek army. But all these projects are subordinate to that which is cherished in preference to every other, to wit, the invasion of Ireland. The close alliance between Spain and the French Government compels the former country to make preparations. Spain is much exhausted. The Cabinet of Madrid has made representations with a view to be enabled to observe a strict neutrality in the present war; it has been permitted not to come to any declaration until her galleons shall have arrived. The armaments which are made necessary by the remonstrances of England, who presses the court of Spain to come to an explanation, may be employed either to transport troops to Ireland, should the disturbances of that country continue to furnish a hope of the success of their effecting a standing, or of co-operating in the Expedition to the Levant, if the Expedition against Ireland should not take place.

A variety of contradictory rumours still prevail repecting the progress and final issue of the Northern mediation. According to some politicians, the question is advanced so far, that Bonaparte has consented to leave England in possession of Malta, provided it be not required that England should have the guarantee of any of the great powers of the Continent for the conversation of that island.—As to the imdemnity to be granted to the Grand Master, whom Bonaparte has elected, it is said that the First Consul will make him a member of his Conservative senate.

Accounts from Lisbon by the last Mail state, that there has been a serious tumult among the soldiers in that city. It lasted four days, during which many lives were lost. These disturbances originated in a dispute between two of the regular regiments quartered there and the regiment of police guards; but, at length, by the spirited behaviour of the latter, and particularly of a detachment commanded by a French Emigrant of the name of Novion, order was restored, though the populace seconded the regular soldiers. One of the regiments, commanded by Don Gomez Freires, is banished to Cascaes, and its Commander is confined in the Tower, On the 3d inst. however the City was in a state of tranquility; but the precaution had been taken by Government to double the police guards and patroles.

By a letter from Dover we are informed, that the French have prohibited any flags of truce going in future to Calais with prisoners. Gravelines we believe, is the place appointed for their reception.

A private letter from France states that the French Government has for some time past made considerable exertions to place their naval establishment on a respectable footing. Besides the 80 gun ship lately launched at Toulon, four sail of the line, of at least 74 or 80 guns, are now on the stocks in the dock yard of that place, together with two large frigates. The Swifture, which was captured during the last war in the Mediterranean, is in dock there, and about to receive a complete repair.

Another letter states, that the greatest exertions are making at Toulon in building ships and that the keels of half a dozen of large ships, of at least 80 guns, are ordered to be laid down immediately.—Upwards of 2000 galley slaves, and about the same number of workmen, are daily employed either in the dock yard, or on the fortifications, which are putting in the best state of defence possible. The garrison, it is said consists of 3000 men.

SEPTEMBER 1.

A mail from Dublin arrived yesterday, but it does not bring any thing new. No further acts of violence of any kind have taken place. It is expected that some information will be obtained from some of the persons late arrested.

A letter from Paris, dated August 20, states as follows; "Two bankers were last Wednesday sent to the Temple, because they had given bills of Exchange upon Hamburgh and Frankfort for three millions of livers, destined for the use of Louis XVIII, and which the police has found out to have been secretly subscribed by some Royalists at Paris, since his refusal to resign his right to the throne of France was published here. Remember this refusal was known here on the 1st inst. and that these three millions were subscribed here only."

It is confidently stated, that Government will, in the course of a few days, issue letters of marque and reprisal against Spain. Authentic intelligence is said to have been received from Portugal, that French privateers are fitted out in the Spanish ports, and that British prizes are carried in and sold there.

The conduct of the French Government in refusing payment of the bills drawn by their Generals in St. Domingo must completely destroy its credit, and deter every merchant of common sense from having any dealings with them. That swindling policy, however, will have the effect to render it impossible for the troops in St. Domingo to avoid surrendering either to the Blacks or to the English, because they must now be entirely cut off from Neutrals after the fraudulent bankruptcy of the French Government in not paying the bills formerly drawn.

Accounts from Dublin of Saturday last state, that another deposition has been given upon oath of Arthur O'Conner having been seen a few days ago in that city. We do not believe it.

An evening paper of last night has the following paragraph; "An express from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland reached Government this morning. It is said to bring an account of the breaking out of a fire in the heart of the city of Dublin, which has been attended with the most dismal consequences. It made its appearance in the Parliament House, and the flames soon extended their fury to a great number of houses in the neighbourhood.—We have made some inquiry respecting this alarming statement, but we could find no authority for it, nor did it obtain credit.

BOSTON, October 3.

Yesterday morning the death of SAMUEL ADAMS, esq. formerly governor of this commonwealth, was announced to the inhabitants, by the tolling of all the bells in town. Mr. Adams has long been a valetudinarian; and has experienced much indisposition and bodily pain natural to the infirmities of age—he had reached his 81st year.

SUMMARY of FOREIGN NEWS.

At our last dates, the warlike preparations and menacing movements in England and France continued with increasing interest. In the latter, troops were continually marching towards the sea coast opposite England; and the construction of gun-boats and batteaux, was prosecuted with activity and earnestness. The language of the government was still menacing to England, and it appeared serious in its avowed intention. In Great Britain the whole kingdom had the appearance of a grand parade—No subject but tactics was talked of—no business prosecuted but that of raising, uniforming and disciplining soldiers—of staking out encampments, and of manufacturing the engines and apparatus of war. Scarce a book was published, or a line in prose or verse written, but had for its subject invasion or defence. Every description of people appeared alive to the calls of the government; and it was apparent from the movements in some of the ports, and from the recent appointments, that the sailors and soldiers of Britain, were not *all* to be employed in *defending* the nation. Voluntary subscriptions to immense amounts were daily filling; and the "Women of England" had solicited leave to add their mites to the funds of patriotism. Even the Quakers, though the apostles of peace, could not resist the impulse of patriotism, nor the contagion of example; and though they could not contribute to military measures, they had made liberal donations for procuring flannel waistcoats, blankets and other comforts for the defenders of the country. Among the foremost of those were Dr. Lettsom, and Mr. Hawes. Notwithstanding these measures, many well-informed men do not imagine that Bonaparte will ever attempt to tread on British ground; and think his threats and preparations for invasion, a *ruse de guerre* to arrest the attention of the English from an expedition which is said to be fitting out at Toulon, and the coast of Italy, and which has the conquest of Egypt for its object; if not eventually an attack on the English possessions in India. The French have a very powerful force in Italy. Others conjecture that the campaign will not end without an attempt on Guernsey, Jersey and Ireland, whenever the commander of the fleet at Brest, which is in a state of preparation for sea, shall think he can elude the vigilance of admiral Cornwallis.

The politicians of Europe appeared puzzled to calculate on the conduct and intentions of Russia. She had a fleet in the Baltic, which the French asserted was destined to restore the free navigation of the Elbe and Weser; whilst the English were positive that it was to join the British fleet, as a first fruit of the determination of Alexander to check the progress of French domination. A third party was of opinion, that this squadron was merely put on a tactical voyage, which has been yearly made, for the purpose of *seamanizing* the navy; and that Bussia will be the advocate of neutrality.

The late failure of Barclay & Co. in London, we learn, will fall heavy on the cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, insomuch that it is supposed that the amount in their hands, belonging to merchants in the three cities will amount to a million sterling.

ROBERT JOHNSTON,

Has received from *London* and *Liverpool*, a well selected assortment of

FALL & FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

He has on hand a few elegant

LOOKING GLASSES,

In burnished Gold Frames;

THERMOMETERS, &c. &c.

R. J. has rented a commodious Lumber-House, near the Basin, where he will receive Produce on Storage or Commission. Persons inclined to intrust their property to his care, may depend on the strictest attention to their interest.

Richmond, October 15. oawtf.

Patent Physiognotrace,

THIS truly ingenious Machine draws from 4 to 32 Profiles, at one sitting, which accurate than can be done by the most eminent artist in existence—four a few seconds of time, more for a Quarter of a Dollar.

All persons are hereby forewarned meddling, using, or vending Physiognotraces, without a right from the Patentee: Such as are so devoid of principle as to commit this species of ROBBERY, will suffer to the extent of the Patent Law.

LIKENESSES IN MINIATURE 10, AND 15 DOLLARS.

LARGE, 30 DOLLARS.

NO LIKENESS, NO PAY

Gentlemen polishing Curiosities, and who wish to aid C. W. PEALE, in his undertakable labours, and to preserve such to their country, (AMERICA) have now an opportunity while his son remains in this city.

RAPHAELLE PEALE.

The Philognotrace is at the Eagle Tavern, and remains in Richmond but eight or ten days.

October 15th, 1803. 3tp.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Paul Thilman to Benjamin Oliver, jun and Patrick Anderson, to secure Benjamin Toler, on account of his securityship for the said Paul Thilman, as deputy under Thomas Tinsley, late sheriff of Hanover county, will be offered for sale at public auction, for ready money, on Wednesday the 26th day of October next, at Hanover courthouse, it being court day,

TRACT OF LAND,

whereon the said courthouse stands, (subject to Mrs. Thilman's dower) containing by estimation about 530 acres, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay and satisfy the said Benjamin Toler the following sums of money, viz.—130l. with interest thereon from the 7th of July, 1801; 12l. 10s 1d. with interest from the 30th September instant; 18 dollars and 3 cents, with interest and costs, together with any further sum that may appear to be due the said Benjamin Toler as security aforesaid, with the costs and charges of executing the said deed of trust.

The Trustees.

Hanover, Sept. 30, 1803. tds.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES ANDERSON, deceased, late of the city of Williamsburg, are desired to make them known; and all those who are indebted, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Robert Anderson,

Administrator of James Anderson, dec.

Williamsburg, October 11, 1803. ep4w.

At a Court held for Goochland County, Sept. 19th, 1803,

Tarlton Hughes, Plaintiff,
Against
Elizabeth B. Underwood, administratrix with the Will annexed of Alexander Underwood, deceased, Defendant.

In Chancery on an Injunction.

THE defendant not having entered her appearance and given security agreeable to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that she is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the defendant appear here at or before December court next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy—Test,

Rich'd. Bates, D. C.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 22d of October, at the dwelling-house of Elisha Williams, sundry articles of

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

BELONGING to the estate of G. Ellis, deceased. A credit of six months will be allowed the purchasers, for all sums above twenty five shillings, on giving bond with satisfactory security to

The Administrator.

Richmond, October 11, 1803.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1803.

DIED—on Wednesday night last, Mr. MATTHEW MOODY, of this city.

——, on Thursday night last, suddenly, Mr. LEWIS BURWELL, of this city. He went to bed in apparent perfect health, and was found a corpse in the morning.

More DEMOCRACY against DEMOCRACY.

It has been foretold in this paper, in many instances, and sometimes proved, that democracy would certainly wage war against itself, and that the good sense of the people would induce them to abandon flagitious men and immoral principles and practices. Our readers certainly recollect the facts to be as we now state them, and if they will have a little patience, they will see our prophecies fulfilled to a tittle.

The state of Pennsylvania, we had considered, as almost past hope, at all events, that the people of that deluded country, and our neighbours of North Carolina, would be the last who would listen to the voice of truth and reason. So far as respects Pennsylvania, we are rejoiced to find that our fears were erroneous. The democratic leaders have given the alarm—the Aurora has sounded the tocsin—even *the organ of the public will* seems to be in terror. Happy! happy! thrice happy! will it be for the people of the United States, if they shall perceive the detestable practices and principles, which have almost armed them against each other.

The following article, extracted from the Aurora, is the cause of the present remarks. Our readers who wish to see the triumph of truth over the most impudent deceptions, will be pleased to see that our fellow citizens of Pennsylvania will not be the last in the great work of political regeneration.

"A correspondent observes, the conspiracy of the third party to destroy the republican interest, appears to pervade the state, as far as we have heard from the several counties. In the counties of York, Dauphin, Chester, Philadelphia, Montgomery, Bucks, and Northampton, they have formed tickets, in opposition to those settled by the county meetings; which they hope to carry with the aid of the federalists. In the western counties, it is said, they are also very active, and it is feared will make some impression.

"There never was a crisis in our public affairs, that required more vigilance and exertion, on the part of the friends of popular government, than the present: *For, where we expected the most efficient support, we shall have to contend with insidious and treacherous apostates from the republican cause*; rendered the more formidable, by their acting under the covert of their ostensible characters, as republicans. Hitherto we have had to contend with avowed enemies: Now we have to encounter those enemies, acting under the guidance of men in possession of the counsels and (lately of the) confidence of the republican party. But be not dismayed! The virtue and public spirit of the people will enable them to rise superior to all the machinations of their foes. Already the rising indignation and unanimity of the republicans, in this and other counties, have greatly appalled those intriguers;—and so dubious have they become of success, that the leaders of the third party will so conduct their measures, that in the case of failure, they may again figure as the heroes of popular rights, and preserve their influence, until a more propitious opportunity occurs, of aggrandizing themselves at the expence of the people. *Lan. Int.*

In a London paper of August 30th, we find the following:—

"It is stated in a morning paper, that Mr. Livingston, the American ambassador at Paris, in a recent memorial on the occasion of the cession of Louisiana to the United States, delivered the following opinions:—"That France and the United States, having no point of collision, may assist without being tempted to hurt one another;" and continues thus:—"This union of sentiment and interest rests upon principles which ought to form the maritime code, and deliver us from the tyranny of Great Britain, which she maintains, and which never will be combated with success, until the other powers, by uniting, will abridge her means, by transferring to nations more moderate a part of her commerce." Evidence of a very different nature from that which supports this article must be produced before we can give credit to a conduct so grossly insulting to the British government.

LIST OF MEMRERS OF THE EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Those in *Italic* are federal.

Those, to whose names an *a* is affixed, are new members.

SENATE.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Simeon Olcott,	*William Plumer.*

RHODE-ISLAND.

Christopher Ellery,	*a* Samuel J. Potter.

MASSACHUSETTS.

a John Q. Adams,	*Timothy Pickering.*

CONNECTICUT.

James Hillhouse,	*Uriah Tracy.*

VERMONT.

Stephen R. Bradley,	*a* Israel Smith.

NEW-YORK.

Dewitt Clinton,	*a* Theodorus Bailey.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jonathan Dayton,	John Condit.

PENNSYLVANIA.

George Logan,	*a* Samuel Maclay.

DELAWARE.

Samuel White,	*William H. Wells.*

MARYLAND.

Robert Wright,	*a* Samuel Smith.

VIRGINIA.

Wilson C. Nicholas,	*a* John Taylor.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

David Stone,	Jesse Franklin.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Thomas Sumter,	Pierce Butler.

GEORGIA.

Abraham Baldwin,	James Jackson.

KENTUCKY.

John Brackinridge,	John Brown.

TENNESSEE.

William Cocke.	

OHIO.

a John Smith,	*a* Thomas Worthington.

Of the above, 24 members are republican, and 9 federal; and 11 new members. There is one vacancy for Tennessee, Mr. Anderson's time having expired.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Samuel Tenney,	*a Silas Bettan,*
a Samuel Hunt,	*a Clifton Clagget.*
a David Hough,	

MASSACHUSETTS.

William Eustis,	*Manasseh Cutler,*
Samuel Thatcher,	*a William Stedham,*
a Jacob Crowninshield,	*Peleg Wadsworth,*
Joseph B. Varnum,	*a Thomas Dwight,*
Phanuel Bishop,	*a Nahum Mitchell,*
a Tomson J. Skinner,	*Lemuel Williams,*
a Ebenezer Seaver,	*a Phineas Bruce;*
Richard Cutts,	*Samuel Taggart.*
Seth Hastings,	

RHODE-ISLAND.

Joseph Stanton, jun.	*a* Nehemiah Knight.

CONNECTICUT.

John C. Smith,	*Calvin Goddard,*
Roger Griswold,	*John Davenport,*
Benjamin Talmage,	*a Simeon Baldwin.*
Samuel W. Dana,	

VERMONT.

a Gideon Olin,	*a* James Elliot,
a —— *Chamberlain,*	a *Martin Chittenden.*

NEW-YORK.

John Smith,	*a* John Patterson,
Samuel L. Mitchell,	*a* Oliver Phelps,
Philip Van Cortlandt,	a *Joshua Sands,*
a Andrew M'Cord,	a *Henry W. Livingston,*
a Daniel C. Verplank,	*K. K. Van Rensselaer,*
a Beriah Palmer,	a *George Tibbets,*
David Thomas,	*a Gaylord Griswold,*
a Thomas Sammons,	*a* John Cantine.
a Erastus Root,	

NEW-JERSEY.—Not elected.

PENNSYLVANIA.

a Joseph Clay,	John Smillie,
a Jacob Richards,	John Stewart,
Michael Leib,	John A. Hanna,
Robert Brown,	*a* David Bard,
Isaac Van Horne,	Andrew Gregg,
a Frederick Conrad,	*a* William Findley,
Joseph Heister,	*a* John B. C. Lucas,
a J. Anderson,	William Hodge,
a John Whitehill,	*a* John Rhea.

DELAWARE.

a Cæsar A. Rodney.	

MARYLAND.

Joseph H. Nicholson,	Walter Bowie,
a William Mac Creery,	*John Dennis,*
John Archer,	*Thomas Plater,*
Daniel Heister,	*John Campbell.*
a N. R. Moore,	

VIRGINIA.

John Randolph, jun.	*a* Walter Jones,
John Smith,	Thomas Newton, jun.
John Clopton,	Abram Trigg,
a Thomas M. Randolph,	John Trigg,
a John W. Eppes,	*a* Peterson Goodwyn,
John Dawson,	*a James Stephenson,*
a *Joseph Lewis, jun.*	*a* John G. Jackson,
Edwin Gray,	*a Thomas Lewis,*
David Holmes,	Matthew Clay,
Anthony New,	a *Thomas Griffin,*
Thomas Claiborne,	Philip R. Thompson.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Nathaniel Macon,	James Holland,
Willis Allston,	*a* William Blackledge,
Richard Stanford,	*a* Nathaniel Alexander,
a *Samuel D. Purviance,*	*a* Joseph Winnston,
a Marmaduke Williams,	*a* William Kennedy,
Thomas Wynns,	*a* James Gillespie.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

William Butler,	Thomas Moore,
Thomas Lowndes,	*a* Wade Hampton,
Richard Winn,	*a* John Earle,
a Levi Carney,	*Benjamin Huger.*

GEORGIA.

David Meriwether,	*a* Samuel Hammond,
Peter Early,	(1 deficient.)

KENTUCKY.

John Fowler,	*a* Thomas Sandford,
a Matthew Walton,	*a* G. M. Bedinger,
a John Boyle,	*a* Matthew Lyon.

TENNESSEE.

William Dickson,	*a* John Rhea.
a Geo. Wash. Campbell,	

OHIO.

a Jeremiah Morrow,	

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

a Wm. Lattimore, *Del.*	

Of the above, 96 members are republican, and 38 federal, and 68 are new members.

To the Captains and Supercargoes of such vessels of the the United States of America as may present themselves at the mouth of the Elbe, being destined for the port of Hamburgh.

GENTLEMEN,

At the present unforeseen and very difficult crisis, an indifference to the Commercial interest of my country would be highly reprehensible in me—I have therefore thought proper to convene the Merchants of this city who are in habits of business with those of the United States, and to ask their opinion as to the measures which ought to be adopted. Happily for me, I have found my own impressions strengthened by this deliberation. The object of this communication is not to dictate or controul, but merely to advise you, as to the line of conduct, which it will be most prudent for you to observe, under existing circumstances.

In the first place, I would recommend your going into the nearest neutral port which you may be allowed to enter. In this you will attend to the orders you may receive from the blockading squadron, but avoid entering the ports of any of the Belligerent Powers, except constrained to do it by superior force, or necessity. As this circumstance will much increase the risk you may be obliged to incur in any subsequent change of destination.

To those of you who may not have Pilots, or be well acquainted with the Danish Coast, it is well to observe that the river Eyder, is not navigable by vessels drawing more than ten feet water. On your arrival in the nearest neutral port as above recommended, should your cargo entirely be consigned to One House, you will write them for instructions and such arrangements for an additional freight and insurance in case of carrying it to another port, as prudence may suggest. Should it be addressed to several Consignees, in forwarding a copy of your Manifesto to me, I shall communicate it to them and cheerfully lend my aid for the common interests of all concerned. I am, &c.

(Signed) J. M. FORBES,
Consul of the United States of America.

From the Publiciete, a Paris paper, received by the late arrivals from France.

Quos vult perdere dementat Jupiter.

Is it Pitt or is it Addington who governs the unfortunate George? Is it to effect a change of ministers, that the Treaty of Amiens is violated so soon after it was concluded? These are idle questions now that war is declared.

It was the navigation Act proposed by Cromwell, consolidated by Charles the Second, and more, est pecially by the victories of Marlborough which laid the foundation of English greatness. The eighteenth century was the golden age of Englishmen, and the two oceans were the theatre of their glory.

At the present moment, France and her rivals find themselves in nearly the same situation, as were Rome and Carthage after the death of Hannibal, and punick faith has become the maxim of the Cabinet of Saint James.

Can we suppose that a few millions to be fraudulently taken from the French merchants could have been a temptation to the British ministry to commence a war, which may become so fatal to them? No, let us not be deceived. Now Carthage cannot endure the grandeur of Rome, she fears lest the French marine should rise from its ashes, and produce other Jean Barts, and other Dugne Franceins. England has more vessels, than all the rest of Europe combined; but she deceives herself in supposing, that she shall always be able to find sufficient numbers of seamen to manouvre her fleets, and a sufficient number of customers to take away her manufactures. She will waste her gold in giving an apparent activity to the press, and in corrupting the cabinets of sovereigns, and engaging them anew in a continental war. She will endeavour to persuade them, that the balance lost its equilibrium when it was taken from her hands; but this talisman has lost its spell. The world knows too well, that new humiliations are the recompence, which she prepares for her dependent allies.

Russia, Prussia, and Austria, do not dissimulate, that France alone can rescue them from the yoke, which galls so bitterly, and restore liberty to the sea. The Athenians were of the same opinion.

Le trident de Neptune est le sceptre du mond,

The desire of Europe is, that the trident should be broken. The maritime powers will be spectators of a contest between two rival nations, one of which will not suffer an equal, the other a master. They like France, will cease to be tributary to a people of shopkeepers; they will accustom themselves to privations, in order not to perpetuate their slavery, and the unfortunate monarch will learn, when it is too late, that *injustice is the mother of Independence.*

What then are the resources of the British ministry? to stir up the divisions, which it made in the republic, when in its infancy? these expedients are the last proof of the degradation of a people who have had Drakes, Bacons, Ansons, Lockes and Newtons.

But, no, the nation is not the accomplice of the perjuries of the minister; it does not partake his delirium; it enters with regret into a war in which it has every thing to lose, and nothing to gain. It renders homage to the *peacemaking hero*, and apprehends every thing from an enterprizing enemy, who can arm a million hands, and which is charged with the vengeance of a people, which has been conquered, but which was never disheartened.

This piece is signed,

AUGUSTINE HIMENES.

Note by the Translator.

Should the expedition against England prove disastrous, the First Consul may possibly, in the course of a few months, find Italian and German armies in the Southern and Northern departments of France, ready to exemplify this idea.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS,

HAVING nothing to do with public affairs, and having taught myself to believe that it is, at least, prudent to go with the crowd, I have until lately found no disposition to countenance some severe remarks which have been made against those who are at the helm. It is true that the sale of the Bank Stock, with the reasons which were assigned by those who did it, staggered me a good deal; but when I found that the taxes were so much and so hastily reduced, it was reasonable to expect that a substitute must be found; and although it may be true, that government, or rather *the people*, have lost 40,000*l.* sterling, or 200,000 dollars, in this way, yet it is very evident that they would have lost as much in the collection of the same sum by taxes, so that in the end, the public are not losers. Even admitting that there may be profitable reserves to favorites, still the public, or rather the people, do not lose more than they would have paid, or lost, in the collection of the taxes by commissions, &c.

Thus far, Mr. Davis, I had made up my mind to be satisfied, and had determined to give myself no further trouble or concern about it. But the present situation of Europe has opened my eyes to considerations of much more importance.

It may be remembered that the Bank Stock was sold to pay a debt which the United States owed in Holland, a considerable time before it became due. We now find that Holland, as a province of France, is engaged in the project of invading England, The money which the government of the United States have paid by anticipation, is or will be appropriated in the military and naval preparations against Great Britain. Gallatin, the chief agent and instrument of this public act, is not only a Frenchman by birth and education, but is one of the first rate schemers and theorists, as to changes in government, and has been the leader of an insurrection in Pennsylvania. Almost at the same time too, an ambassador is sent to the court of London, who is accused of having very inimical sentiments towards the government of that country, and whose friends boast of his popularity with the present tyrannical rulers of France.

There appears to me to be a combination among some of our leaders to promote the designs of France. One million three hundred thousand dollars in such times, is no trifle, and in all probability may have been applied to that very purpose.

If France should be able to make a successful landing in Great Britain—if our commerce with that country should be destroyed—if we should also be forced into the contest, then the friends of Mr. Gallatin will be able to form a proper estimate of the advantages which our government and country has or will derive from such an improper confidence. There appears to be a dangerous combination, and I shall be very glad to be convinced that I am mistaken. AN ENQUIRER.

☞ SENEX shall appear in our next.

We have translated the following letter from a gentleman at Port au Prince, to his friend at St. Jago de Cuba (lately arrived in Baltimore) not because it is of a late date, but because it will give some idea of what sort of government that of St. Domingo is, under Rochambeau. *Anti Democrat.*

"26 *Thermidore.*

"Our condition is frightful. For a month past we have had only 6 or 700 barrels of flour to exist upon, and this feeble resource is now almost exhausted; there do not at present remain in the public stores more than sixty barrels of flour, and other provisions in proportion. The army has lived six weeks upon exactions alone. All the beeves which the inhabitants had saved have been killed for the troops, and they now begin to kill the milch cows, the calves, &c. To add to our unhapiness the greatest misunderstanding exists among the chiefs. The exemption from military service, which general Satazin wished to extend to the marine, has occasioned the most lively contentions amongst them.—M. Colbert (commissary general) is under arrest in his own house, guarded by five soldiers. The sub prefect has been desirous of uniting the two administrations; but he is ignorant of the embarrassments it would cause or the risk he would incur; the union would be irregular, inasmuch as he has no official authority for it. All is confusion and disorder. Many depart the place—and act wisely in doing so; others wait the return of a disparch sent to Jamaica the 6th inst. to determine whether to go or to remain; but in my opinion either soon or late it will be necessary to resolve on the former. The English most probably will not have any thing to do with us; any provisions our envoys may bring us, will only serve to protect our existence for a few days longer.

"There is no species of rapine or oppression that is not practiced by the commanders that yet remain with us. Their avarice and cupidity are equalled only by their baseness and cowardice. The public disorder and misery so far from teaching them moderation seem only to open a more extensive field for exaction, peculation, and crimes of every description. Every thing is put under contribution and made to turn to profit. None leave the port without dearly purchasing the liberty of departing; this is paid to Sarazin and Lavalette, who receive it as for the service of the road. Reynolds, an American, lately paid sixteen hundred dollars. It is true that those who depart at present make considerable profit by the number of passengers, but that does not justify the conduct of these extortioners.

"Panisse pursues a war of peculation against honesty, yet infinitely more criminal. He seizes from individuals the wood and forage which they have snatched from the plain at the mouth of the musket: the latter he pretends is for the horses of the garrison. When a convoy of potatoes arrive from the country, instead of being distributed among the miserable starving wretches in the town, they are seized and monopolized by him, and sold openly to their original proprietors. To crown the whole, he is now sending his wife to Cuba, perhaps to your city, with about twenty Negroes whom he has stolen from their owners here.

"All these cowards, these plunderers, glutted with pillage, and covered with disgrace and opprobrium, after evacuating Port-au-Prince, will seek refuge in the island of Cuba. Would to heaven they could be either banished ignominiously from thence, or there stoned to death.

United States of America, fifth Circuit, Virginia District.

May term, 1803.

Samuel Donaldson, surviving partner of Gibson, Donaldson and Hamilton, Plaintiffs, against
Duncan Rose, executor of John Bannister, deceased, Elizabeth Shippen, William Shippen, and Thomas Shippen, infants under the age of twenty one years, and William Shippen, executor of Thomas Lee Shippen, deceased, Defendants } In Chancery.

ON the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the defendant, Rose, do make up an account of his administration of the estate of John Bannister, deceased, before one of the Commissioners of this Court, who is directed to make report thereof to the Court.

A Copy—Teste,

James Blagrove, D. C.

Commissioner's Office,
Richmond, Oct. 10, 1803.

THE parties concerned are desired to take notice that I have appointed Friday, the 25th day of November next for carrying the within decretal order into effect, upon which day their attendance is required at my office, with their papers and accounts ready for examination. WM. HAY, M. C.

THE TRUSTEES OF

NEW-LONDON ACADEMY,

INFORM the public that a certain Mr. Monteith, a native of Pennsylvania, will superintend the Academy the ensuing year, to commence the 10th of November next. He was engaged by Doctor Jennings in a late tour northward; and the Doctor ventures to say for him, that he comes forward a graduator of Jefferson College with the title and degree of A. B.—that his moral reputation is without exception—that, as a scholar, he has three times successively obtained the honorary premiums of the institution. And from having spent an evening with him, and collected the opinions of his associates, he ventures to conclude that Mr. Monteith is a man of polite address and religious firmness.

They have furthermore engaged a very prudent old gentleman to act as steward, who with his lady are admirably well calculated to fulfil that office. They are very decent house keepers and have no children.—The students however, will not be compelled to board with them, but such as may prefer it, will be permitted to lodge in the neighbourhood.

James Callaway, *Pres't.*

Sept. 6th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of JAMES THOMPSON, against whom a commission of bankruptcy has been issued according to law, that the Commissioners and Assignees of his estate, will meet at their office in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 31st day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. in order to make a dividend of his estate and effects; where those creditors who have not proved their debts must come prepared, or they will be excluded the benefit of said dividend.

SAMUEL MYERS,
WILLIAM McKENZIE, } Assignees.

Richmond, 29th Sept. 1803. tdm.

Pittsylvania, 10th August, 1803.

NOTICE.

ON Cascade Creek, about two miles above the confluence thereof, will commence, on the 12th of September next, a

Latin Grammar School,

under the direction of Mr. *John W. Caldwell*, a gentleman of much respectability, who has been greatly applauded for his former attention paid to his pupils. He will teach the Latin and Greek languages to perfection; also, English he will teach in its various branches. The terms of tuition are, 16 Dollars for Latin scholars, and half price for English. Any gentleman wishing to have his son or son taught by said Mr. Caldwell, may have them boarded at either of the subscribers' houses, both which are very contiguous to the Academy. The price of boarding will be 40 *Dollars* per annum.

Permenas Williams.
David Rice.

N. B. Any number of Boarders will be taken.

ep3w.

JOHN PUMFREY,

BOOK-BINDER AND STATIONER,

Has just received a large SUPPLY from London, consisting of

PAPER.
- IMPERIAL,
- Super Royal,
- Royal,
- Medium,
- Demy and
- Foolscap
- Drawing Paper.
- Music ditto.
- Letter Papers, of all kinds, gilt, black and plain.
- Visiting and complimentary Cards.
- Quills of the first and inferior qualities.
- Ready made Pens.
- An elegant assortment of glass & wedgewood Inkstands---fountain and common.
- Walkden's Patent and Japan Ink.
- India Ink and Ink-powder.
- Black Lead and Camel Hair Pencils.
- Shining Sand, Pounce, and Boxes.
- Sealing Wax & Wafers.
- Indian Rubbers.
- Slates, Pencils & Sponges.
- Sand Paper, for Cabinet Makers.

And such other articles as make up a complete assortment of Stationary.

BOOK-BINDING, in all its various branches, carried on as usual, and Orders from the country executed with expedition and fidelity.

He has now on hand a large assortment of BLANK BOOKS, such as are generally used by Merchants, County Clerks, Sheriffs, &c. manufactured of the very best materials, and in the most substantial manner.

Richmond, September 22, 1803. 4w.

Bedford county, September 10, 1803.

SIRS,

Please to take notice, that at the store of Mr. Samuel Read in this county, on the 14th day of November next, between the hours of ten in the forenoon, and four in the afternoon, I propose to take the depositions of Mr. Andrew Donald, Mr. Caleb Tate, and Mr. Justinian Wills, as witnesses. That on the 16th day of the same month, between the same hours, at the House of Mr. Moses Tredway in Powhatan county, I propose to take the depositions of Col. Richard Crump and Mr. John Archer, as witnesses, And that at the Eagle Tavern in the City of Richmond, on the 19th and 21st days of the same month, between the same hours, I propose to take the depositions of Mr. William Marshal and others as witnesses. All in the suit, which is now depending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, wherein you are Administrators and Representatives of the Plaintiffs, and I am Defendant.

I am,
Your Humble Servt.
JAMES CALLAWAY,
One of the Defendants, in the suit, Dobson, Daltera and Walker, vs. Trents and Callaway.

Messrs. Matthew Dobson and Joshua Dobson, Administrators of John Dobson Deceased.

ALMANACS,

FOR THE YEAR 1804,

For Sale at this Office.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool

A General Assortment of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now selling off at their usual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. *tf.*

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have just received the greater part of their London

GOODS,

By the ship Suffolk. Their full assortment will be made complete by the arrivals of the ships New-York from London, and Ruson from Liverpool.

Richmond, September 13, 1803.

Tobacco Land

FOR SALE.

IN Amherst county, on Horsley's Creek, 529 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINCANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherst Court-house to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable stand for a Country Store, with a framed house for that purpose, entirely new, and sufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above stairs, with a good brick chimney, and well underpinned with brick, also a lumber house sixteen feet square, with a cellar of its full size walled up with stone. There is also a Taylor's and Saddler's shop, and other out houses; likewise a tolerable good dwelling house with three rooms below, and two above stairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houses within a mile of the store, suitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about seventy five acres cleared; all of which is fresh and in good order for cultivation. It has also the advantage of being only seven miles from Bethel, where there is an inspection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is presumed no person will be inclined to purchase the above without viewing the premises, they will be shewn by Messrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a sale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as also on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

COMMITTED

TO this jail, an old NEGRO MAN, who says he belongs to Mathew Lee, of Prince George county. He appears to be about 60 years of age, has a bald head, and is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

James Taylor, jailor.

Williamsburg, 20th July, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the matter of HOOPER & TOLER, Bankrupts.

THE Commissioners named and authorised in and by a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued, and now in prosecution against Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, Merchants of the city of Richmond, trading under the firm of Hooper and Toler, intend to meet on Saturday, 29th day of October next, at their office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupts, when and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts under the said commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

William Temple,
Marcus Elcan, } Assignees.

Richmond, August 26, 1803.

N. B. The assignees have got in their possession the Books, Bonds, &c. belonging to the estate of Hooper and Toler, and request all those indebted to said concern to come forward & discharge their respective balances—or suits will without regard to persons, be instituted.

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30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June last, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertson, of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, black Girl, about twenty years old, stoops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by platting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harbored.—She is a good semstress.

I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in Jail so that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

SAMUEL MYERS,

Offers for SALE the following Articles:

- TICKLENBURGS.
- SHEETINGS.
- BANDANNAS.
- WRITING PAPER.
- GERMAN STEEL.
- TUMBLERS, in boxes.
- SCOTCH SNUFF.
- PEPPER.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

BOLTING CLOTHS

- A few pieces Flanders Duck.
- Linen Checks for Handkerchiefs.
- Damask Table Cloths & Napkins.
- Demijohns.
- Square Paving Stones.
- A few butts Brandy,—hhds. Rum, & quarter casks SHERRY WINE.

October 1st, 1803. eo6w.

☞ I INTEND to leave the State immediately, and to return in the course of two or three months.

ROBERT MEANS.

September the 14th 1803.

Patent Medicines.

A fresh supply is lately received, and for sale at Wm. PRICHARD's Book-Store.

DOCTOR SOLOMON'S

CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD.

THE celebrity and great efficacy of this Medicine is too well known to require a lengthy description of its virtues. It stands unrivalled as a sovereign relief in all delicate, weakly and relaxed constitutions, lowness of spirits, hypochondria, horrors, tremblings, weakness of sight, loss of memory, impaired vigour, nervous consumptions, and the numberless symptoms of impaired and tottering constitutions, whether arising from a life of inactivity, intemperance, or inattention to health. It cheers, braces and invigorates the whole nervous system, and gives new tone to all the vital functions, of which numberless instances can be vouched.

Doctor Solomon's ANTI-IMPETIGINES.

A most excellent and sure remedy for land and sea scurvy, rheumatic gout, ulcers, sore legs, and all scrophulous eruption. Great and various are the influences of the healing virtues of this specific, in all disorders originating in an impure state of the blood.

Doctor Solomon's GUIDE TO HEALTH;

OR,

Advice to both Sexes—Price One Dollar.

This work, in a concise manner, recommends the most simple and efficacious remedies, and a proper mode of treatment, for the asthma, loss of appetite, barrenness, bilious complaints, consumption, female diseases, &c. &c.

Doctor Andrews's SPECIFIC LOTION FOR THE FACE.

This Medicine is a safe, certain and speedy cure for pimples, blotches, freckles, sun burns, tetters, ring worms, and all eruptions and humours of the face and skin.

INTERESTING!

☞ *To remove predisposition is equal to curing the disease.*

At this season of the year, when crowded cities and irregular and various modes of living constitute an almost universal predisposition to bilious inflammatory, yellow and malignant fevers, it would greatly mitigate the prevalence of epidemical or putrid cases of fever, if the citizens would generally attend to their healths by the frequent use of mild bilious purgatives, and avoid all those circumstances which excite a predisposition to take a general disease, such as intemperate debauch, excessive fatigue, exposure to alternate heats and colds, &c. Accordingly, the best Medicines ever yet discovered to answer the above indications, and to remove the first stages of fevers, as has been experienced for four years past in all the various cities and towns in the U. States where yellow and other fevers have prevailed, is found to be

Dr. Lee's Patent New-London BILIOUS PILLS;

Prepared only by SAMUEL H. P. LEE, New London—Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

Their good effects and virtues are particularly described in the full & direction given with each box, and are too well known to need being inserted here; the extensive sale, and increasing demand from all parts of the United States and West Indies, is a sure proof of their superior merits above all others; no family should be a day without them, and if used once in eight or ten days, (which will occasion no interruption in business) will preserve health, and remove the causes of most common complaints which occur.

P. S. Purchasers must be particular to ask for "*Lee's New-London Bilious Pills*," or they will be liable to be mistaken in procuring the true genuine patent Pills

Also for sale, AROMATIC PASTE, for teeth and gums.

☞ *In addition to the above Articles,* WILLIAM PRICHARD *has received a fresh supply of the following*

Patent Medicines---*viz.*

ATKINSON'S Essence of Mustard, which has the highest reputation for curing rheumatism, the palsy, gout, sprains while swelling, &c.

Anodyne Essence for the *head Ache.*

Ague and Fever Drops, for the cure of ague and remittent and intermittent fevers. Various are the instances of the great efficacy of these drops, when the Bark, and other Medicines, have failed. Not one in a hundred had to take more than one, and numbers only half a bottle.

Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared and made by Doctor Hunter.

Aqua Mellis, or Essence of Honey Water.

Bardwell's genuine Eye Powder.

Ditto Tooth Ache Drops.

Ditto animating Solar Tincture, for the cure of asthma and consumption.

Ditto Worm Lozenges.

Ditto Essence of the Woods, for the cure of scurvy, scrophula, ulcers, and all old sores.

Best double distilled Lavender.

Chambaud's anti-asthmatic Lozenges.

Dr. Hunter's Laxative Pills.

Specific Drops for deafness.

Scotch Ointment for the itch.

☞ At the above BOOK & STATIONARY STORE may always be found, all the *modern* productions of Europe and America, in all the branches of science. The proprietor is monthly receiving new publications from abroad, and once more he assures his customers and his fellow citizens at large, that the Books and Stationary offered for sale by him are at the lowest terms or prices the same can be had at Philadelphia, New-York or Boston.

Richmond, September 9th, 1803.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly, for selling the Glebe Land with the Slaves thereunto annexed, in the parish of Antrim, and county of Halifax, on certain conditions.

ALSO,

That another PETITION will be presented for incorporating the Vestry Men or Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Church in said parish of Antrim, and county of Halifax.

September 22. saw4w.

JOSEPH D. BELL,

FARRIER,

FROM ENGLAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he, having been regularly bred to the above business, intends following the same, in all its branches, at his stables near the Market House, adjoining which are convenient lots for the accommodation of sick horses. He will nick, fox, dock or trim horses in the neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms, either at his own stables or elsewhere. He will break horses either for the harness or saddle, and will cure all diseases incident to either horses or cattle.

He returns thanks for the favors already conferred on him, and hopes by attention to merit a continuance thereof.

Richmond, Sept. 22.

FOR SALE,

My LOT and HOUSES,

IN York Town, on the main street, and convenient to the Church and Courthouse. The buildings are, a brick dwelling house with three rooms and a passage and convenient closets below, and three rooms and a passage above stairs, and a good cellar, a kitchen, wash house, and other out houses. This would make one of the best stands in York for a merchant or a tavern keeper. For terms apply to Mr Robert Gibbons in York, or the subscriber in Richmond.

John Moss.

September 22, 1803. tf

Wanted immediately at the Eagle Tavern,

TWO MEN COOKS, two HOUSE WAITERS, and a WOMAN that has been accustomed to WASHING and IRONING. I will either purchase or hire such servants, and give a generous price for them, provided they are well recommended.

Esme Smock.

Sept. 27, 1803.

To Rent,

And immediate possession given,

THE Upper APARTMENT of the HOUSE occupied by the subscribers on the Main street, and opposite Mr. Thomas Taylor's Vendue Office.

PRICE & SANDIDGE.

Richmond, 9th Sept. 1803. tf.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LOTS advertised for sale at Amherst courthouse on the 19th of this month, have been prevented by unavoidable circumstances from being exposed to public sale on that day: this, therefore, is to notify all those who wish to purchase, that they will be certainly offered for sale on the 19th day of October ensuing, being Amherst court day. The Taverns are still for rent, by

Sam. J. Cabell.

September 22, 1803. ep3w.

NOTICE.

THAT a PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly for an act of that honorable body, authorizing the citizens of Richmond, by Lottery, to raise the sum of 2000 dollars, for the purpose of repairing the Main-street from the end of Maria's Lot, opposite the Light House, to the extremity of the street westwardly.

Richmond, Sept. 16, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS for sale 36 bales of WOOLLENS, consisting of BROAD CLOTHS, NAP'D COTTONS, HALF THICKS, KERSEYS, YORKSHIRE CLOTHS, POINT BLANKETS, and one bale of extra sup. double milled DRAB CLOTH, which he will dispose of at a very low advance payable in 6 months.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Old Antigua Rum by the hhd.

A few cases of excellent old Sherry Wine, 5 years in bottle,

A few pipes of genuine Cogniac Brandy, 4th proof,

Loaf Sugar by the hhd. or 100 cwt.

Wm. Wischam.

Richmond, 26th Sept. 1803. 2m.

NOTICE.

THAT a PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly to confirm the Sale of Lands of John Moore, deceased, on Dan River and the waters thereof.

October 7.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a

House of Private Entertainment,

at the second white house above Dabney's Ferry, and about two miles from Hanover Town, on the way to Aylett's, Dunkirk, and Hobb's Hole.

Richard Dabney.

October 7, 1803.

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaister, which will be sold low, and a considerable deduction made to those who purchase by the large quantity.

RICHARD ADAMS.

August 12, 1803. 6mhs.

SAMUEL BRADDICK,

HAVING declined business in Richmond for the purpose of commencing one in partnership with *WILLIAM SKIPWITH*, at the Cumberland Mills in Cumberland county, and Farmville, Prince Edward county, solicits the favor of all those who are indebted to him, to come forward and close their accounts, or he will be driven to the necessity of employing an attorney. His counting room is over the store he lately occupied.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803.

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Virginia Justice,

For Sale at this Office.